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shall be paid by him to the president of such board of health and shall be disbursed by the board of health in accordance with the estimates. After such estimate system has been adopted by a consolidated health district, the board of health thereof shall deduct from the estimate for the succeeding calendar year the amount, if any, remaining in the hands of such board after all of the liabilities incurred on account of the preceding estimate have been paid before the certified statement of the total estimate and the amount due from the real and personal property of each town, village, or city of the consolidated health district in each such county is certified to the respective clerks of the boards of supervisors for collection.

Milk—Evaporated or Condensed—Sale of. (Ch. 144, Act Apr. 6, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Section 37 of chapter 9 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter 1 of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter 608 of the laws of 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 37. *Regulations in regard to evaporated or condensed milk.*—No evaporated or condensed milk shall be made or offered or exposed for sale or exchange unless manufactured from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated, and wholesome milk from which the cream has not been removed either wholly or in part, or unless the proportion of milk solids shall be in quantity the equivalent of 11.5 per centum of milk solids in crude milk, and of which solids 25 per centum shall be fats. No person shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale or exchange in hermetically sealed cans any condensed milk unless put up in packages upon which shall be distinctly labeled or stamped the name of the person or corporation by whom made and the brand by which or under which it is made. When evaporated or condensed milk shall be sold from cans or packages not hermetically sealed, the producer shall brand or label the original cans or packages with the name of the manufacturer of the milk contained therein: *Provided, however,* That unsweetened evaporated or condensed milk, sold or offered for sale in containers not hermetically sealed, shall contain at least 10 per centum of milk fats.

Births and Deaths—Registration of—Penalties. (Ch. 58, Act Mar. 20, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Section 392 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 619¹ of the laws of 1913, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 392. *Penalties.*—Any person, who for himself or as an officer, agent, or employee of any other person, or of any corporation or partnership, shall inter, cremate, or otherwise finally dispose of the dead body of a human being, or permit the same to be done, or shall remove said body from the primary registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found, without the authority of a burial or removal permit issued by the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred, or in which the body was found; or shall refuse or fail to furnish correctly any information in his possession, or shall furnish false information affecting any certificate or record required by this article; or shall willfully alter, otherwise than is provided by this article, or shall falsify any certificate of birth or death, or any record established by this article; or being required by this article to fill out a certificate of death and file the same with the local registrar, or deliver it, upon request, to any person charged with the duty of filing the same, shall fail, neglect or refuse to perform such duty in the manner required by this article; or being a registrar, deputy registrar, or subregistrar, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to perform his duty as required by this article and by the instructions and direction of the State commissioner of health thereunder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall for the first offense be fined not less than

¹ Reprint No. 264 from the Public Health Reports, p. 326.

\$5 nor more than \$50, and for each subsequent offense not less than \$10 or more than \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than 60 days, or be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court. Whenever any physician, midwife, or other person shall fail or neglect to properly record and file a certificate of birth as required by this article, such person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for the first and second offenses, which penalty may be recovered by an action brought by the State commissioner of health in any court of competent jurisdiction, and for every subsequent offense such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or both.

Health Laws and Regulations—Penalty for Violations of. (Ch. 372, Act May 1, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Section 17 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 384¹ of the laws of 1915, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 17. *Violations of health laws or regulations.*—Any person violating, disobeying, or disregarding the terms of any lawful notice, order, or regulation prescribed by the State commissioner of health or by the Sanitary Code, or any provision of the public health law or Sanitary Code, for which a civil penalty is not otherwise expressly prescribed by law, shall be liable to the people of the State for a civil penalty of not to exceed \$50 for every such violation. The said penalty may be recovered by an action brought by the State commissioner of health in any court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to alter or repeal any existing provision of law declaring such violations or any of them misdemeanors or felonies or prescribing the penalty therefor.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Philippine General Hospital—Separation of, from the Philippine Health Service—Regulation. (Act No. 2563, Feb. 3, 1916.)

SECTION 1. The Philippine General Hospital is hereby separated from the Philippine health service and the same shall hereafter be conducted, under the immediate supervision of the secretary of the interior, by a chief to be known as the director of the Philippine General Hospital. There shall be an assistant director, who shall act in case of absence or disability of the director and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the director.

SEC. 2. The director and assistant director of the Philippine General Hospital shall be appointed by the governor general, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. They shall be physicians of good repute and graduates from a medical college of recognized standing.

SEC. 3. It shall be incumbent upon the Philippine General Hospital to provide for the training of medical students of the University of the Philippines and for the accommodation and medical treatment of emergency patients in the city of Manila, to render free medical service to such persons entitled thereto as shall apply for the same, and so far as facilities and means of the hospital shall extend, to supply medical service and medical attendance gratuitously to poor persons in said city. When not incompatible with the interests of the hospital suitable accommodations and attendance shall be supplied to pay patients upon terms to be fixed by regulation.

SEC. 4. The director of the Philippine General Hospital shall have authority, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, to adopt and promulgate such regulations,

¹ Public Health Reports, May 21, 1915, p. 1576.